

本郷次雄*: 日本産きのこ類の研究 (4)

Tsuگو HONGO*: Notes on Japanese lar er Fun i. (4)

(16) **Crinipellis stipitarius** (Fr.) Patouillard, apud Morot in Journ. Bot. 336 (1889) — *Agaricus stipitarius* Fr. Syst. Myc. 1: 138 (1821) — *Collybia stipitaria* Gill. Hymén. 319 (1878) — *Agaricus caulicinalis* Pers. Myc. Eur. 3: 156 (1828) — *Collybia caulicinalis* Quél. in Assoc. Fr. Avanc. Sc., Rouen, 498 (1883) — *Marasmius caulicinalis* Quél. Fl. Myc. 315 (1888) — *Crinipellis caulicinalis* Rea, Brit. Basid. 534 (1922) — *Marasmius caulicinalis* var. *scabellus* Quél. Fl. Myc. 315 (1888) — *Marasmius scabellus* Morgan, in Journ. Myc. 11: 202 (1905) — *Marasmius epichloe* Fr. Hymen. Eur. 479 (1874) — *Androsaceus epichloe* Rea, Brit. Basid. 533 (1922) — *Marasmius gramineus* Pass. in Nouvo Giorn. Bot. Ital. 4: 111 (1892).

Illustration: Cooke, Ill. Brit. Fungi. 2: pl. 149, f. B (1881-1883); 7: pl. 1136, f. A (1888-1890); Konrad et Maublanc, Ic. Sel. Fung. 8: pl. 221 (1934).

Pileus 7-14 mm broad, convex to broadly convex, expanding nearly plane; surface dry, somewhat zonate around the disc, covered with brown fibrils arranged in appressed fascicles, ground color whitish to brownish; margin incurved at first; context white, thin, odor none; lamellae adnatoadnexed, seceding, close to subdistant ($L=21-27$; $1=1(2)$), white, edges even, narrower in front; stipe 2-4.5 cm long, 1 mm \pm thick, equal, brown, blackish at the base, tough, pubescent; spores white in mass, oval, smooth, multi-guttulate, $8-10 \times 4-5 \mu$, non-amyloid; basidia 4-spored, $21-26 \times 5.5-7 \mu$; cheilocystidia abundant, clavate, apex acute to obtuse, $35-44 \times 5-6.5 \mu$; hairs on stipe long, thick-walled, septate, $250-370 \times 4.5-7 \mu$, pale yellow under the microscope; hairs on cap-surface similar.

Hab. On dead grass stems, Seta-cho, Omi, May 28, 1952.

Distr. Europe. New to Japan.

(17) **Hygrophorus** (Hygrocybe) **coccineus** Fr. sensu Ricken, Blätterp. 23 (1915).

Pileus 2-5 cm broad, obtusely conic with a slightly incurved margin when young, obtusely umbonate with a spreading margin in age, margin sometimes irregular; surface smooth, glabrous, not viscid, deep blood red ("scarlet red"), nopal red or

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) All color names within quotation marks are taken from R. Ridgway: Color standards and color nomenclature, (1912).

carmine") fading to dull yellowish red when old, margin scarcely striatulate; context subconcolorous with the surface or paler, fragile, waxy, odor none; lamellae adnate to adnexed often with a decurrent tooth, ventricose, thick, waxy, 3-10 mm broad, edges even, distant to subdistant ($L=19-28$ (38); $1=1-3$), yellowish orange near the edge, dull yellowish red (with a purplish tinge) toward the base, or pale yellow over all; stipe 2.5-6 cm long 3-8 (14) mm thick, subequal or tapering downward, stuffed to hollow, often flexuous, glabrous, or more or less fibrillosely striate, glistening, fragile, not viscid, concolorous with the surface or paler, yellowish toward the base, base sometimes whitish; spores white in deposits, ellipsoid, $7.5-10.5 \times 4-5 \mu$, nonamyloid; gill-trama of subparallel hyphae, the cells (5.5)-9-13 μ broad; basidia 4-spored, (37)-44-60 \times 7.5-9 μ .

Hab. Gregarious among moss or *Sasa*, near Chausuyama, Otsu, April 14, 1952.

Distr. Europe, North America, Japan.

The illustrations of *Hygrophorus coccineus* Fr. by Konrad and Maublanc (Ic. Sel. Fung. 1: pl. 383 (1924)) figured the fungus very well, but they described the cap-surface of this species as viscid. Smith and Hesler (Lloydia 5: 37 (1942)), however, used the above name in Ricken's sense to the specimens from near Lyon, France and California, U. S. A. which lack the true viscosity, and

my material described above appears to be identical with them. Imai described the cap of *H. coccineus* as viscid, and if the presence of a gelatinous pellicle in his specimens is demonstrated, it must be different from my fungus.

(18) ***Lactarius subumbonatus*** Lindgreen, in Bot. Not. 193 (1845).

Illustrations: Cooke, Ill. Brit. Fungi, 7: pl. 986, f. A (1888-1890); Gillet, Champ. Fr. 4: pl. 531 (1893); Massee, Brit. Fungi, pl. 14, f. 5 (1911).

Pileus 1.5-4 cm broad, convex then plane, at length depressed, often with a

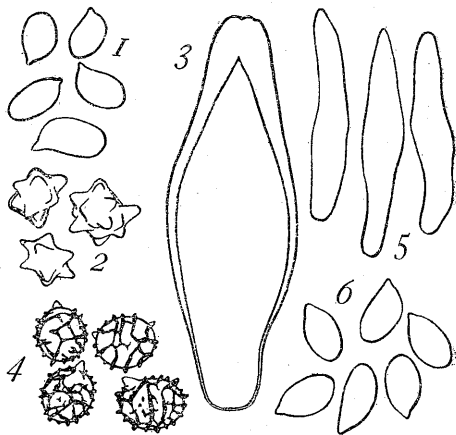


Fig. 1. *Hygrophorus coccineus* Fr. 1 spores.
Inocybe asterospora Quél. 2 spores; 3 pleurocystidium.
Lactarius subumbonatus Lindgr. 4 spores.
Crinipellis stipitarius Pat. 5 Cheilocystidia;
 6 spores. ($\times 1000$)

minute umbo at the center; surface moist, rugose-wrinkled azonate, orange brown, darker (dark cinnamon) toward the center, somewhat powdery when dry; margin at first involute, then spreading, often wavy, slightly translucent striate at the margin when wet; latex white, mild, plentiful, not changing color; context subconcolorous, odor pleasant; lamellae adnate to more or less decurrent, often forked near the stipe, close to crowded ($L=31-41$; $1=1-3$), 3-5 mm broad, edges even, color orange brown (vinaceous tawny); stipe 1.5-3.5 cm long 3-6 mm thick, equal or attenuated downward, subconcolorous, glabrous, but appears as powdery, hollow, base often strigose; spores white in deposits, globose to subglobose, punctate, $6.5-7.5 \mu$ or $7-8 \times 6-7 \mu$, amyloid; basidia 4-spored, $33-40 \times 9-10 \mu$; pleurocystidia $75 \times 11 \mu$.

Hab. Scattered to gregarious, among fallen leaves or mosses in woods, Miidera, Otsu, April 19, 30, and May 12, 1952.

Distr. Europe, North America. New to Japan.

On the spore-surface of the present fungus the finely reticulate structure is observed after the iodine test was made with Melzer's reagent.

(19) **Inocybe asterospora** Quélet, in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. **26**: 50 (1879)——*Agaricus asterosporus* Cooke, Handb. Brit. Fungi, Ed. **2**: 156 (1883)——*Astrosporina asterospora* Rea, Brit. Basid. 210 (1922)——*Clypeus subrimosus* Karst. Symb. Myc. Fenn. **28**: 38 (1888)——*Inocybe subrimosa* Sacc. Syll. Fung. **9**: 100 (1891).

Illustrations: Cooke, Ill. Brit. Fungi, **3**: pl. 385 (1884-1886); Konrad et Maublanc, Ic. Sel. Fung. **5**: pl. 105 (1929); Farlow, Ic. Farlow pl. 52, top fig. (1929); Lange, Fl. Ag. Dan. **3**: pl. 117, f. G (1938).

Pileus 2-5.5 cm broad, campanulate to convex, becoming nearly plane and finally depressed around the obtuse umbo; surface not viscid, silky fibrillose, becoming rimose to the umbo, the fibrils often recurving to form conspicuous fibrillose scales which scattered near the disc, color chestnut brown to bister, often splitting at the margin with age; context pallid, thick at the disc, odor somewhat earthy; lamellae adnate to nearly free, ventricose, close to subdistant ($L=60-72$; $1=1-3$), sometimes forked, 3-5-7 mm broad, pallid then cinnamonous, edges even, mealy; stipe 3-5.5 cm long 2-7 mm thick, equal, base slightly marginately bulbous, cylindric, brownish, whitish at the apex, streaked with silky fibrils, velvety-pruinose, solid to hollow; spores ferruginous in deposits, stellately-nodulose, $9-11.5 \times 6.5-8 \mu$ (or $7-9 \times 4.5-6 \mu$, rarely $15 \times 6.5 \mu$); basidia

tetrasporous, $28-33 \times 9.5-11 \mu$ (or $22-27 \times 7.5-10 \mu$); cheilocystidia fusoid ventricose, apices obtuse and often incrusted, the walls above the inflated portion slightly thickened, $44-67 \times 17-22 \mu$; pleurocystidia similar, $37-74 \times 19-22 \mu$.

Hab. Gregarious to scattered, on the ground, near Asaiyama, Otsu, June 30, 1951; Shiga Univ., Otsu, June 21, 1952. Common.

Distr. Europe, North America, Australia and Japan.

This is a very outstanding species in its brown, rimose cap, bulbous stem and spores with strongly prominent projections. It is very abundant in the rainy months of the early summer (June to July) in Otsu and the outskirts.

(20) ***Stropharia rugosoannulata* Farlow f. *lutea* Hongo, f. nov.**

A typo pilei colore pallide luteo differt.

Pileus 5-10 cm broad, convex then expanded; surface slightly viscid when wet, smooth, glabrous, dull yellowish ("ochraceous buff" to "cream buff"), white fibrillose at the margin when young; margin inrolled at first; context white, thick at the disc, odor slight; lamellae slightly adnexed or almost adnate, crowded ($L = \pm 95$; $l = 3-7$), 7 mm \pm broad, ventricose, at first whitish, then grayish with a violaceous tinge, at last becoming fuscous, edges white fimbriate;

stipe 8-10 cm long 12-15 cm thick at the middle portion, slightly thickened downward, subconcolorous and silky fibrous below the annulus, white and bearing floccose masses above it, solid but soft within, with white rhizoid; annulus superior, creamy white, easily separable, appearing double, the lower membrane greatly thickened, radiately splitting on the edge, the upper membrane or upper side of annulus rugosely grooved; spores dull yellowish brown in KOH under the microscope, slightly flattened, subovate to slightly inequilateral in side view, ovate in face view, with a hyaline germ pore at the apex, smooth, $9.5-13.5 \times 6-7.5 \times 6.5-8 \mu$; basidia 4-spored, $26-33 \times 7.5-10 \mu$; pleurocystidia clavate to fusiform with a elongated or papilliform projection at the apex, $39-55 \times 11-11.5 \mu$, abundant; cheilocystidia similar, $29-39 \times 10.5-12 \mu$.

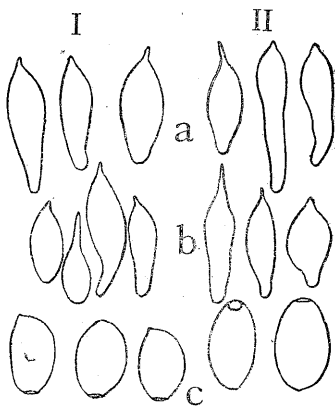


Fig. 2.

I *Stropharia rugosoannulata* Farlow f. *lutea* Hongo.

II *Stropharia rugosoannulata* Farlow.
a pleurocystidia ($\times 400$);
b cheilocystidia ($\times 400$); c spores ($\times 1000$).

Hab. Solitary, among grasses or herbs by roadsides, Seta-cho, Omi, May 11, 1952 (—type specimen, in Inst. Phytopath. Univ. Kyoto); June 15, 1952.

Distr. Endemic.

Stropharia rugosoannulata Farlow was found at Chausuyama, Otsu, May 14, 1952, and I compared the material with the above collections in all respects, but I could not find any differences between these materials except the color of the cap-surface. The present form is easily distinguished from the species in the dull yellowish color, and bears some resemblance to *Rozites caperatus* in appearance. *Stropharia subcaperata* Farlow et Burt has a similar color but apparently differs in the stipe being squamulose and in the ring not radiately splitting. Recently Singer has considered *St. rugosoannulata* Farlow as a synonym of *St. Ferrei* Bresadola and transferred this to the genus *Naematoloma*. (The “Agaricales” (Mushrooms) in modern taxonomy.—Lilloa, 22: 5-832 (1949)). If Singer's opinion is accepted, we must use the following name to the present form:

Naematoloma Ferrei (Bres.) Singer f. *luteum* (Hongo) comb. nov.

(16) ニセホウライタケ (新稱)。枯れたイネ科の草本の莖に生ずる小形のきのこで傘の表面には褐色繊維を被り、且つ同心圓狀の環紋をあらわすのが特徴である。

(17) 血紅色、蠟細工様のきわめて美麗なる種類である。筆者の標品に於ては傘の表面には粘性はみとめられなかつたが、今井博士報告によれば氏の標品(ベニヤマタケ)に於ては粘性を有していたという。然し乍ら *Hygrocybe* 亞屬に於ては傘の粘性有無が極めて重要な分類の標準となるのであるから、今井博士の菌と筆者の菌とは同一種とみなし難いようである。尙 Fries 氏の原記載によれば本菌は粘性を有するものなる故、筆者は *Hygrophorus coccineus* Fr. なる學名を Ricken 氏の意味に於て用いた。

(18) ヒメチチモドキ (新稱)。チチタケ *Lactarius volemus* Fr., ヒメチチタケ *L. subdulcis* Fr. などに近い種類であるが小形である。乳液は白色で變色することなく、辛味はない。

(19) サザナミニセトマヤタケ (新稱)。外觀アセタケ *Inocybe rimosa* (Fr.) Qué. に似るが孢子にいちじるしい突起をそなえやや星形をしているので容易に區別される。

(20) キサケツバタケ (新稱)。サケツバタケ *Stropharia rugosoannulata* Farlow の一品種で傘が汚黄色を呈する點に於て容易に區別せられる。顯微鏡的な特徴は兩者ほとんど同様である。